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Office of the Chief Information Officer - USDA
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Joint Hearing of the Subcommittee on Government Management,
Information and Technology, and the Subcommittee on Technology
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Mr. Chairman, and Madam Chairwoman, thank you for inviting me to discuss the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Year 2000 compliance efforts. With your permission, I will submit my written testimony for the record and make a few brief comments.

I appreciate the opportunity to discuss with you the Department's progress thus far and our planned next steps to ensure that our core business functions operate seamlessly on January 1, 2000. The programs that USDA delivers daily affect the lives of every American, as well as millions of people all over the world.

- We have a major responsibility for food safety - and one of President Clinton's and Secretary Glickman's primary initiatives is to continue to improve our inspection system for meat and poultry, from the farm-to-table.

- Through the food stamp program, the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program, the school lunch and other child nutrition programs, we provide food assistance to millions of Americans each and every day.

- Our rural development programs help small businesses to create jobs; help house rural families; and bring electric, telephone, and water and waste systems - the infrastructure backbone throughout much of rural America - through thousands of rural communities.

- USDA, through the Forest Service, manages more acres of recreational land than any other entity, and we fight the fires that periodically threaten that land.

- Our mission includes programs to conserve our soil, programs to protect our water and plants from pollution, and programs to protect our animals from disease. Our natural resource programs help protect nearly 75 percent of the nation's land.

- USDA supports research, through our own laboratories as well as through the land grant university system, to develop new technologies that improve the productivity and competitiveness of our farmers, and our economists and statisticians monitor virtually every aspect of the farm and food economy.

- The Department's mission is also to expand domestic and overseas markets for U.S. agricultural products through promoting exports while reducing trade barriers and helping farmers manage risk. We combat hunger around the world through our programs, providing millions of tons of food aid each year, and we are a key partner helping to bring aid to the Balkan refugees.

- In addition to these core missions, USDA, through our National Finance Center in New Orleans, is also directly responsible for processing the pay checks and retirement accounts of over 400,000 Federal employees. Our National Information Technology Center in Kansas City provides Information Technology (IT) services to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and other agencies.

Needless to say, all of these programs depend heavily on computer systems and microchip technology to delivery USDA's $67 billion in programs.

As you requested, I will update you on our current status, and discuss what we are doing to ensure uninterrupted delivery of the "high-impact" programs recommended by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). In addition, I want to discuss some programs we are also treating as high priority because of how critical they are to the public, especially rural America. Lastly, I will update you briefly on our outreach to small businesses and the work we are doing

with the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion, especially as it relates to the effect of Y2K on the food supply.

Current Status of USDA's Mission-Critical Systems

USDA is currently tracking 350 mission-critical systems. At present, 335 systems, or 96 percent, are fully compliant. Eight of the 335 systems are compliant, but not yet fully deployed. Two of these systems are scheduled for deployment later this month and two more are scheduled for deployment in May. Three are scheduled for deployment in August, and one for September. We have 15 systems that are not yet compliant - including ten systems that are yet to be renovated or replaced, and five scheduled to be retired.

Secretary Glickman has also identified 52 of our mission critical systems as "Departmental-priority" because the programs they support have major health and safety implications, financial effects or economic repercussions. I will discuss some of these systems and the programs they support in a moment. Our priorities are to:

- achieve 100 percent compliance and implementation of all mission-critical and non-mission critical systems;

- conduct end- to-end testing, coordinating with states, banks, and other federal agencies as appropriate;

- perform Independent Validation and Verification (IV&V's) on all Departmental priority systems and selected mission critical systems;

- finalize Agency Business Continuity and Contingency Plans (BCCPs) and;

- continue to assess the Y2K effects on the food supply, rural utilities, food and nutrition programs, farm programs, and our trading partners - focusing on contingency planning.

Next Steps: Achieve 100 percent compliance/Testing/ IV&V/ BCCP

My office is tracking on a daily basis the 15 remaining mission-critical systems which are not yet compliant on a daily basis. Agencies have provided me time-lines for compliance, implementation, and deployment and I plan to continue updating the Secretary and sub-cabinet officials weekly until we have achieved 100 percent compliance. I have attached charts which will provide the Committees with additional details about the status of each of these systems. (*Attachment*)

We plan to conduct extensive end-to-end testing to do all we can to mitigate Year 2000 risks to our programs. We have observed closely the experience of others which makes it clear that extensive testing on compliant systems and their interfaces with other systems is absolutely necessary. Our policy is to work with state and industry data exchange partners to ensure program and service delivery for all priority programs. For example, the National Finance Center has worked with its partners at Treasury and the Federal Reserve to test data exchanges to ensure 450,000 Federal employees be paid without interruption.

On March 31, USDA's Inspector General released a report addressing reviews conducted between March 1998 and January 1999 on the various phases of USDA's Year 2000 conversion program. The report addressed issues related to the accuracy of reporting, the need for stronger project management and cost reporting, and for more guidance related to contingency planning. The report noted that we have taken prompt action on the IG's recommendations and achieved closure on five of seven findings. The final two findings address vulnerable systems and telecommunications, and testing and certification of compliance. We are taking action to address those findings. The IG's findings have been very helpful to use in ensuring that we have a very robust Year 2000 program.

I am also taking steps to centralize and strengthen our management of the IV&V process. We are also requiring outside IV&V for all Departmental priority systems.

One example is the IV&V which was conducted on the Direct Loan Origination System (DLOS), which supports key rural lending programs. DLOS is a commercial software package that supports our single family housing and grant portfolio. An outside contractor performed the IV&V, and delivered modified software, which was installed for testing. Testing was performed by Rural Development personnel, problems were documented, and the contractor made the necessary modifications. Test plans identified all of the processes and data exchanges, as well as the organizations responsible for the testing.

We are also finalizing the Department's Business Continuity and Contingency Plans (BCCPs), which focus on our core business processes. Our Departmental level plan incorporates plans from each agency and mission area, as well as USDA staff offices. Final agency plans are due to my office on June 15. They are establishing Business Resumption Teams and have submitted a schedule to test their BCCPs to my office. Agencies are also in the process of developing their day one strategies.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

The Office of Management and Budget has identified four USDA programs on its list of 40 "high-impact" Federal programs. Let me share with you where we are with each of these programs, before talking about others we believe have a high impact as well. The food and nutrition programs on OMB's "high-impact" list, which are delivered in partnership with the states, are vital to the availability of food for millions of Americans, especially those who are neediest. They are the food stamp program, child nutrition programs, and the WIC program.

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) has been working diligently to remediate the mission critical systems that support these nutrition programs. With respect to FNS's own

internal mission-critical systems, fourteen are fully compliant and two more will be compliant at the end of April.

FNS has performed Y2K testing on its communication links between the state systems and FNS's internal systems. Testing to this point has been successful and no problems have been encountered. FNS is continuing to test these interfaces between the agency, states, and other partners. States must certify to FNS that they are Year 2000 compliant in three areas - software, hardware, and telecommunications. Depending upon their status, states must certify in writing that they have a working contingency plan in place that will assure the delivery of benefits to FSP and WIC recipients.

FNS is working with its state partners and territories who actually deliver nutrition services to the public. Since June of 1997 USDA and other Departments have jointly established expedited approval procedures for state acquisition of automatic data processing equipment and services required to bring food stamp program administrative systems into Year 2000 compliance. It also allows states to use expedited procedures for contingency planning. This authority has been extended through July 2000. To our knowledge, only two states have taken advantage of this expedited approval process. FNS believes that most states are accounting for Y2K correction activities as part of their on-going administrative operating and maintenance expenditures, and so are claiming administrative expenses as part of their regular programmatic federal administrative funding for Food Stamps, WIC, and child nutrition programs.

As of March, twenty one states have reported that their food stamp systems are compliant in all respects; seven of those states have already sent letters to FNS certifying that they are Year 2000 compliant. Seventeen additional states have reported that they will be compliant between April and June. Eleven states have reported that they will be compliant between July and September, and five states have reported that they will be compliant between October and December. All states are reporting that they will be compliant by December 31, 1999.

Thirty one states have reported that their WIC systems are Year 2000 compliant. FNS has received certification letters from fifteen of these states. Twelve additional states have reported that they will be compliant between April and June. Nine states have reported that they will be compliant between July and September. Two states have reported that they will be compliant between October and December. All states are reporting that their WIC systems will be Year 2000 compliant by December 31, 1999.

Thirty four of the 67 state agencies that administer child nutrition programs have reported that they are fully Y2K compliant. Most of the rest expect to achieve compliance in all areas by the end of the summer. FNS will continue to monitor those states that have not achieved and reported full compliance. FNS's regional offices are also working with state agencies to ascertain the viability of state contingency plans.

FNS is in the final stages of awarding a contract to provide Y2K technical support to the states who did not report plans to be compliant in March. FNS will also follow up with on site visits to selected, with reviews prioritized based on our most recent state reported compliance dates.

FOOD SAFETY

The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) regulates a vital part of America's food supply--meat, poultry, and egg products. Americans depend on FSIS to ensure that these products are safe, wholesome, and accurately labeled. Twenty-six states have programs which complement FSIS's public health program.

FSIS continues to provide information to individual plants, alerting them to their responsibilities to be ready for the Y2K transition. The agency is sharing its plans, processes, and experiences with the state directors who have inspection responsibilities, will determine the Y2K readiness of its state partners, as part of its readiness activities, and will work with States to ensure that their programs operate effectively.

FSIS has also prepared an overall Y2K Business Continuity (Contingency) Plan (BCCP) for its internal systems to ensure that food safety standards are maintained during the millennium transition. The plan contains specific contingencies for the resumption of operations in the event of systems failure.

USDA'S DEPARTMENTAL PRIORITY PROGRAMS

In addition to these programs, there are other programs that the Department is treating as high impact because of their economic, financial, and health and safety impact. These include:

the farm loan and assistance programs and rural development programs;

animal and plant health inspection programs;

the fire management program; and

the Federal Employee Payroll system and Thrift Savings Plan.

These programs are vital to the economic well-being or the health and safety of millions of Americans. They are especially critical to rural America. There are 52 mission-critical systems most of which support these programs. To date, 47 of them are compliant and fully deployed. Five of the systems remain to be completed. These remaining systems should be fully deployed by June.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE PAYROLL SYSTEM/ THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN

The Federal Employee Payroll System, and the Thrift Savings Plan are managed by the National Finance Center (NFC) in New Orleans. The NFC processes payroll bi-weekly for 450,000 Federal employees and manages retirement savings for 2.3 million Federal employees.

All mission-critical programs at the NFC are compliant and have been validated on a separate mainframe running with system and internal dates into the year 2000. All Information Technology (IT) hardware and system software has been validated using the same technique. All

non IT equipment as well as the facility have been certified Y2K compliant by internal or external IV&Vs and vendor certifications.

In addition, in case of a local power failure, the NFC has secured auxiliary diesel generators with enough capacity and fuel to power the entire facility for an extended period of time. A contingency plan is in place to also deal with any telecommunication or system failure that might occur. We are confident that any power outages can be effectively dealt with and that these programs can be delivered without interruption.

FARM LOAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Farm loan and crop loss disaster assistance programs, along with programs to provide funds for rural business and infrastructure, are critical to our nation's farmers and producers, and the rural economy. These programs are core business functions which we cannot afford to have interrupted.

The Guaranteed Loan System (GLS) tracks loans made by private lenders, but guaranteed by the Government. This system has been a joint development effort by the Farm Service Agency and Rural Development and was developed to be Year 2000 compliant. Implementation of GLS was conducted in phases starting in May 1998. For servicing direct loans, the Program Loan Accounting System (PLAS) was renovated to be Year 2000 compliant and implemented during March 1999. Contractor-supported IV&Vs of the Program Loan Accounting System was initiated in March 1999. Crop Loss Disaster Assistance Program software that is Year 2000 compliant has also been developed.

The Farm Service Agency's Business Continuity Plan details who, how, when, and what is necessary to ensure mission operations in the event of a Year 2000 failure, including documentation of any manual processes. Testing of the FSA Business Resumption Contingency Plans is targeted for June 1999.

The Rural Development BCCP is also being refined to detail the manual processes which will be used in the event of a system failure. These processes are scheduled to be tested in third quarter of this year. Testing is also being planned with external entities.

USDA is also giving careful attention to the Y2K readiness of rural utility providers. In February 1998 the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) started surveying its telecommunications and electric borrowers to determine their level of Year 2000 preparedness. RUS's field representatives are making personal visits and telephone contacts with all electric and telecommunications borrowers who have not indicated when they plan to become compliant to determine their status and offer assistance. These utilities are also being monitored by the utilities industry and the Energy Working Group headed by the Department of Energy.

ANIMAL AND PLANT INSPECTION PROGRAMS

Animal and plant inspection programs are not well known outside of the agricultural community, but are nevertheless vital to ensuring the health and safety of our livestock, and plant life, which translates into the health and safety of us all. Eighteen of the mission-critical systems which support these programs are already Year 2000 compliant. The remaining three systems are scheduled to be compliant by June 30.

The Animal Plant Health and Inspection Service is working closely with its state partners to test and certify electronic data exchanges for the National Agriculture Pest Information System (NAPIS). Thus far, eleven states have certified that they are compliant, and nine have undergone testing. The agency has also participated in Business Continuity and Contingency Planning meetings with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the Air Transport Association, which represents major airlines and airports across the country.

FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT

The Forest Service's Fire & Aviation Management System has health and safety, as well

as financial effects. An IV&V on this system is in progress, and scheduled for completion in June. Also, all data exchanges with external partners and cooperators have been identified and assured to have Y2K compliant formats which are being tested by the FS and external partners.

The Forest Service has also developed its BCCP, and is selecting a contractor to support testing of the plan with emphasis on mitigation strategies. Program management support is also being assembled to follow up on the implementation programs of work committed to by FS staff and units in the BCCP. The FS is also forming Business Resumption Teams.

FOOD SUPPLY WORKING GROUP

Mr. Chairman, Madam Chairwoman, before responding to your questions, I also want to mention briefly the work we are doing with the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion and other outreach activities, especially to rural America.

As you may know USDA chairs the Food Supply Working Group (FSWG) of the President's council. The Department is also represented on several other working groups, including benefits payments, building operations, consumer affairs, education, emergency services, energy (electric power), environmental protection, health care, finance, housing, human services, international trade, telecommunications, and transportation.

The Food Supply Working Group, co-chaired by the Under Secretaries for Food Safety, Farm and Foreign Agricultural Service, and Marketing and Regulatory Programs, has been working with several food industry associations to assess the Y2K readiness of the food supply. The working group recently submitted its second report to the President's council. The report notes that the state of readiness of the food industry remains encouraging. The American public can be confident that the major domestic companies, which provide most of the key foods, will continue to operate in spite of the Year 2000 problem. Any interruption in the food supply so severe as to threaten the well-being and basic comfort of the American public is very unlikely.

We are also working with the President's council to plan a "food industry roundtable" in late May or early June. The roundtable will be designed to bring together key members of the food industry - who represent different sectors of the farm-to-table food supply chain - to further deepen our understanding of the food industry's preparedness, as well as develop an overall message to the public about Y2K and the food supply.

INTERNATIONAL EFFECTS

The Department also has major interests in Y2K in the international arena, and we are actively working with the President's council to assess the likely Y2K effects on US agricultural trade. Attaches of the Department's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) continue to gather information from foreign government officials, industry associations, and private companies on Year 2000 preparations in 81 countries which account for roughly 97 percent of U.S. food imports and 95 percent of U.S. exports during the first quarter of the calendar year.

OUTREACH TO SMALL BUSINESSES

We are also continuing our outreach to rural areas and small businesses, many of whom rely on USDA loan and grant programs.

On April 1, 1999, USDA conducted a nationwide satellite broadcast in conjunction with Small Business Y2K Action Week. The interactive video-conference, which was viewed at 153 sites in 40 states across the country, was designed to increase awareness among small business owners and local governments concerning the threat Y2K poses to their operations, provide technical assistance, and inform them of resources available at USDA and other agencies to help them with solutions. The Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Service is planning to rebroadcast the conference, and several of our field locations have requested tapes for future viewing.

USDA is also very active in providing direct technical assistance to small business

owners. Through the Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Service (CSREES), we have entered into a partnership with the Small Business Administration and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership to provide technical assistance to small businesses. CSREES is providing assistance through a series of Y2K workshops, as well as "jumpstart" kits, which includes a CD-ROM and other tools, to help business owners inventory and assess systems that may be vulnerable to Year 2000 problems.

CONCLUSION

Our outreach efforts, our close work with state and local partners, our extensive business continuity and contingency planning, our extensive testing and other efforts are designed ultimately to ensure that USDA's critical programs are available to the American public without interruption despite the Year 2000 problem. We still have a tremendous amount of work to do on all fronts. I do believe, however, that we have made significant progress, and that we will be ready when the time comes.

I look forward to working together and closely with the Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, the GAO, USDA's agencies, as well as the public as we work to meet this challenge. I will respond to any questions you have at this time.

USDA Mission Critical Systems not yet Y2K Compliant or Fully Deployed

Agency	Name of Mission Critical System	System Description	Date to be Retired	Replacement Date	Repair Date	Deployment	Notes
FAS	Financial Acounting & Reporting System (FARS)	Provides financial accounting and reporting for FAS funds control and budgeting.		10/31/1999			In April 1998, the OCIO approved a moratorium wavier for FARS; in June, our American Management Systems (AMS) contractor began work to replace FARS with their commericial-off-the-shelf (COTS) Momentum software, with target completion of April 1, 1999. AMS revised their estimated schedule for custom revision of the Momentum System. They estimate completion of the first phase April 1, 1999, and completion of the final phase October 1, 1999; AMS based their reason for the estimate change on initial misunderstanding with the FSA Financial Management Division.
FAS Count			0	1	0	0	
FSA/HQ	Highly Erodible Land & Wetland Conservation	Data from conservation violations is recorded in the State Offices and transmitted to the NITC IBM mainframe. The data is collected and brought down to a PC database system in FSA Headquarters in WDC, where the data is analyzed and reports are generated. The HELWC system is used by the State Offices.				04/16/1999	HELWC is compliant as currently installed in the field. However, with the new SCIT/CCE PCs going out, the system needs to be converted from Paradox to Microsoft Access. The converted system cannot be implemented until the new PCs are installed.
FSA/HQ Count			0	0	0	1	
FSA/KC	130 CDC - Risk Management (Counties and KCMO)	TO BE RETIRED IN OCTOBER 1999	10/31/1999				CAT policies are no longer being sold in FSA county offices. However, FSA is continuing to process data for 1996 and 1997 program years. This system will be retired no later than 10/99.
FSA/KC	145 CDC - Relocation Income Tax Allowance (RITA) (#12)	Function being transferred to NFC. RITA is to be retired September 30, 1999.	09/30/1999				Function being transferred to NFC. RITA is to be retired September 30, 1999.
FSA/KC	1534 CDC - Cotton Online Processing System (COPS)	COPS provides for managing the inventory of cotton and for processing cotton loan applications. COPS is being developed to replace five cotton systems (two of which are not compliant). CLMS, one of the non-compliant systems, was replaced by the first phase of COPS implementation on March 30, 1999. The COPS replacement of CIMS is targeted for implementation in July 1999.			07/31/1999		COPS will replace 3 cotton systems which are Y2K compliant after the year 2000. COPS also will replace 2 cotton systems which are not Y2K compliant: #179 CLMS & #161 CIMS. The CLMS functionality will be implemented in COPS in March 1999, two months ahead of when the CLMS portion of COPS would encounter a year 2000 date in May 1999. The CIMS portion of COPS will be implemented in July 1999, ahead of the December 1999 date when it would encounter the year 2000.
FSA/KC	161 CDC - Cotton Inv. Management System (CIMS)	To be replaced by Project # 1534: Cotton Online Processing System.		07/31/1999			To be replaced by project #1534, Cotton Online Processing System.
FSA/KC Count			2	1	1	0	
RMA	Accounts Receivable (Direct Business)	System updates subsidiary account (individual policy holder accounts) with all detail transactions related to the financial activity of the Federal Crop Insurance Program.	09/30/1999				This system will be shut down directly after debt writeoffs, the last week of September 1999.
RMA	Debt Management (Direct Business)	System provides a mechanism for the collection and reporting of debts owed to the Risk Management Agency.	09/30/1999				This system will be shut down directly after debt writeoffs, the last week of September 1999.
RMA	Direct Business Sales Acreage Loss Sales & Service Contractor Interface System (SALAMI)	System provides a preaccounting process on sales, acreage and losses under the Federal Crop Insurance program.	09/30/1999				
RMA Count			3	0	0	0	

USDA Mission Critical Systems not yet Y2K Compliant or Fully Deployed

Agency	Name of Mission Critical System	System Description	Date to be Retired	Replacement Date	Repair Date	Deployment	Notes
FSIS	HPDesk FSIS Electronic Mailing System	FSIS' HPDesk electronic mailing system is being replaced by the Exchange/Outlook system. FSIS has been using a process for updating this system with the latest Microsoft Y2K fixes as soon as they are available, to achieve Y2K compliance.				09/30/1999	The percent done indicates that the work is compliant with the FSIS schedule for completion. As previously reported, the Agency will achieve full deployment by September 30, 1999. FSIS will continue to upgrade Exchange/Outlook as new patches become available from Microsoft, which is the designer of the software. The migration to Exchange is already complete in Headquarters and most of the field offices. The Agency will use the Y2K supplemental budget that was not available until January 1999 to facilitate future field deployment in the remaining field offices.
FSIS Count			0	0	0	1	
FNS	*Regional Office Administrated Program (ROAP)*	A multi-million dollar yearly operation that reimburses school food authorities and sponsors for providing food service to children and adults.		04/30/1999			As of March 9, 1999, the School Lunch, Special Milk, Child and Adult Care and Family Day Care were certified as Y2K compliant. The Summer module is under development. The modules for School Lunch and Brakfast (LB), Special Milk(SM), Child and Adult Care (CC), and Family Day Care (FD), are currently in production and are being used to process claims for payment. Contractor is continuing to work on finalizing some reports and interface files. The final module is scheduled to be completed by April 30, 1999.
FNS	*Store Tracking, Authorization and Management Subsystem (STARS)*	STARS operates at the FNS Benefit Redemption Systems Branch, Minneapolis and supports the entry and maintenance of data pertaining to stores authorized to redeem coupons or EBT transactions. STARS accounts for the redemption activity through the Federal Reserve Banks and EBT			04/30/1999		A new software update was received from the vendor. The Agency's Database Administrator tested the software and the outcome was successful. The software is now being used by our Quality Assurance group for final system validation. Implementation is scheduled for April 30, 1999.
FNS Count			0	1	1	0	
AMS	Livestock and Seed MIS	The Livestock and Seed Management Information System primary function is to report revenue information critical for the billing functions of the Meat Grading and Certification Branch. An additional function is to report volume of product graded and certified.				05/31/1999	The AMS Livestock and Seed Management Information System (MIS) continues in redevelopment, using Year 2000 compliant hardware and software. The replacement system, entitled the AMS Field Infrastructure System, is scheduled to meet the Departmental goals. The prototype for this replacement system was completed in October 1998, with time and attendance, travel, and billing subsystems completed by mid-December, 1998. Testing and user acceptance is scheduled for completion concurrently with IV&V in March 1999. System will be fully deployed by May 31, 1999.
AMS	*Financial Information System*	This system is a collection of programs and automated tools used by the Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service, Washington Financial Services Branch in support of Agricultural Marketing Service's financial functions.				05/31/1999	The AMS Financial Information System (FIS), originally scheduled for replacement, is now completing renovation using Year 2000 compliant hardware and software. AMS originally planned to use a contractor to accomplish this work; however, in order to accelerate renovation of the system and provide more efficiency, AMS COBOL programmers perform the work internally. The system is Y2K compliant under the OCIO definition of compliance. AMS, however, expects to have additional renovations completed by mid-April, with deployment completed by May 31, 1999.
AMS	*Market News Information System*	A fully web-enabled information system that provides timely, accurate, and unbiased market information to buyers and sellers of agricultural commodities. This information also supports the Nation's agricultural commodities markets.				04/26/1999	Six modules of this system have been remediated, three are fully deployed and three will complete deployment by April 26, 1999.
AMS Count			0	0	0	3	
APHIS	*Generic Database (GDB)*	Data used to analyze the spread and control of VS program diseases.			06/30/1999		Application is installed on compliant servers; forms and reports will be completed by 3/31/99; field tests in early April; fix bugs in late April; implement in May and June 1999.
APHIS	Information System Upgrade Project (ISUP)	The system is housed in the Field Servicing Office in Minneapolis, MN and supports finance, personnel and procurement administrative processes.			04/16/1999		New system being tested and implemented.

Agency	Name of Mission Critical System	System Description	Date to be Retired	Replacement Date	Repair Date	Deployment	Notes
APHIS	**Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS).**	The purpose of this project is to acquire, implement, and support a LIMS for Veterinary Services (VS) staff located at the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) in Ames, Iowa, and the Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) in Ames, Iowa, and Riverdale, Maryland, and the Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostics Laboratory (FADDL) in Greenport, New York.		06/30/1999			Basic system to support Veterinary Diagnostics will be in place on compliant server in Ames, IA by 3/31/99. ARS reports telecomm will be ready at Plum Island by 6/1/99.
APHIS Count			0	1	2	0	
NRCS	***Snowpack Telemetry Data Collection Office Software (SNOTEL)***	The SNOTEL system provides the data collection, data management, and quality control functions associated with the meteor burst remote snowpack telemetry system. It also includes the collection and management of soil climate data across the country.		04/16/1999			All but 1 SNOTEL module will be implemented by COB 3/31/99. The DMP module will not be deployed at this time. It is a completely new module and the rigorous testing is taking longer than expected. Projected date is April 16, 1999.
NRCS Count			0	1	0	0	
CSREES	General Support System	The GSS provides connectivity to public Internet services such as E-Mail and file transfer facilities.		04/30/1999			There are currently 13 personal computers that are not compliant. New computers have been ordered and we are awaiting shipment. The new systems will be installed upon receipt. The vendor anticipates delivery to CSREES around 4/16/99. All installations should be completed by April 30, 1999.
CSREES Count			0	1	0	0	
RD	**Automated Multi-Housing Accounting System**	The official accounting and financial management system that provides accounting, servicing, and reporting functions for an outstanding loan portfolio of over $11 billion and for 18,500 multi-family housing projects.				08/31/1999	The new PC's to be acquired from the Y2K supplemental funds will be utilized to replace our old PC's that are currently running Windows 3.11, a non-complaint operating system. These obsolete PC's cannot process new applications developed by the National Finance Center, Rural Development (e.g. new WEB/Internet applications), and commercial vendor products. That is why the need is so great to replace them as expeditiously as we can. Further, these old PC's are limited in dynamic storage and cause operational problems as users continually get general protection faults caused primarily by a short-on-storage condition. The Y2K supplemental funds PC's cannot be deployed until the July-August timeframe in order to accommodate the Common Computing Environment (CCE) PC deployment schedule.
RD	**Dedicated Loan Origination and Servicing System**	Commercial off-the-shelf software used by the St. Louis Centralized Facility to service Section 502 direct loans for home ownership and Section 504 loans for general repairs and improvements to property. This state-of-the-art system includes functionality such as escrowing of taxes and insurance, payment subsidies and income determinations, liquidating and acquisitions, and special collections.				08/31/1999	
RD	**Program Loan Accounitng System**	Supports the Farm Service Agency and Rural Development's Water & Waste and Community and Business Program direct loan and grant programs by providing accurate accounting, servicing, and reporting functions.				08/31/1999	
RD Count			0	0	0	3	
Grand Count			5	6	4	8	
Legend:	***Systems in bold script text are Departmental Priority Sytems.***						